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SEVERAL of the Southern States have convict-lease labor laws, and they were all passed by Democratic legislatures.

ALABAMA also has a convict labor law, and a large number of convicts from that State are worked in coal mines in

THE idea that those who helped to make the city charter should have license to violate it is worthy of an administration that believes in vindication by expunging.

Ex-GOVERNOR BISHOP is among the prominent Democrats of Ohio who declare that they will not support Governor Campbell. He will throw his vote away with the People's party.

A Kansas Alliance paper nominates Senator Peffer as the candidate of the People's party for President on the ground that a man who is big enough to beat Ingalls is big enough to be Presi-

ALTHOUGH Messrs. Winter & Elam's opinion as to the illegality of Controller Woollen's acts was kept out of the record, it was printed in the Journal, and there it will remain. A newspaper file is a pretty good record.

THOSE papers which are trying to make the people of Ohio believe that Messrs. Sherman, Foster, McKinley and Foraker are engaged in a quarrel must secure the services of more adroit romancers than they now have.

THE Sentinel, while bestowing praise upon nearly every member of the Sullivan regime, is silent regarding the most influential member in the combine. This is not fair, and the Hon. Simeon Coy has cause for complaint.

TENNESSEE has about 1,200 convicts and no penitentiary. The only one it ever had, that at Nashville, could only accommodate about six hundred prisoners, and it was burned a few weeks ago. So the State has about 1,200 prisoners on its hands with no place to put them.

EASTERN papers are publishing the Gray-Maynard correspondence relative to the price demanded by the latter for writing speeches and banquet letters for ex-Governor Gray, and one remarks that no man can ever be President who has to get his speeches written for him.

On Wednesday a gentleman in Nashville, Tenn., received a cablegram from a friend in London, saying: "The papers here are making a big display of the East Tennessee war, and urge that no more capital be invested in such an insecure region." This is one of the results of Democratic legislation.

THE Iowa Democratic managers have been looking around for a bolter, and it seems that they have found one in Elias Doty, of Linn county, who says: "I've voted the Democratic ticket all my life, but this year I shall vote the Republican ticket and advise my Democratic friends to do the same thing."

An Englishman in the boot and shoe business has recently warned the manufacturers of these goods in England that unless they make better goods the Americans will get their markets away from them. Thus, it seems there are people who will not accept everything because "it's English, you know."

THE London Economist advises tinplate-workers of Wales that they must reduce prices and pay the increased duty themselves, or "the days of the tinplate trade of this country (England) with America are over." These remarks will be regarded with great disapproval by the free-trade organs which persist in declaring that America cannot produce tin-plate, and which would be glad to chronicle the destruction of that industry in this country.

THE idea of the Farmers' Alliance cornering the new wheat crop is absurd. It is not likely that the suggestion will ever reach the dignity of a systematic effort, but if it does it will fail. The country is too vast, the crop too large and the individual interests involved too great. Already the crop is being marketed rapidly. There are too many farmers who are hard pressed and in need of cash to make such a movement possible. Every farmer will act for

THE city charter is peremptory in requiring the Mayor to call together the heads of departments for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the city "at least once a month." He has not done this once since the charter was adopted. The charter, also, says the Mayor shall it goes there to purchase the goods call on all the heads of departments for | needed for the development of the newer | rot. The prosperity of the South dur-

cumbent on him to see that rules and regulations are adopted prescribing "a common and systematic method of ascertaining the comparative fitness of applicants for office, without regard to political opinions or services." This has not been done. Has the controller issued a license to the Mayor to disregard the charter?

CONCERNING AN INCOME TAX.

It is more than likely that the declaration of the Ohio Democracy in favor of "a graded income tax" was simply a dishonest and demagogic attempt to win votes by currying favor with the enemies of thrift and capital, but that is no reason why it may not be followed by the Democracy in other States and become a fixed tenet of the party. There is nothing which that party will not do or advocate to win votes.

The demand for an income tax is plausible one, well suited for the use of demagogues on one side and well adapted to catch the communistic and floating vote on the other. The average demagogue either has no income that would be affected by such a law or else he is willing to take his chances of evading it, while the large class of those who have nothing, and never expect to have anything, are naturally attracted by a scheme which proposes to lay a special tax on those who, by thrift, good management or good fortune have se-

cured a steady income. The arguments in favor of an income tax are superficial and ad captandum; those against it are fundamental and unanswerable. It has been designated as ideally right in principle and ideally wrong in practice. It has also been called a duty on honesty and a bounty on perjury. That it is a tax on industry Tennessee. All Democratic legislation. | and thrift, a discrimination against energy and enterprise, and a premium on sloth and incompetency is too plain for argument. It is the greatest school for perjury that can be devised by legislation. As in most cases no person knows the extent of a man's income except himself, he is under a constant temptation to make a false return. The larger the income the more readily can a large part of it be kept secret and the tax dodged. This, like all invitations to dishonesty, gives rascals an advantage

over honest men.

It must be remembered that an income tax can only be levied by the general government. The revenue from it would go into the national treasury. It could not, in any way, lighten the burdens of the people which are due to State and local taxation. Its only effect would be either to give the general government more money to spend in doubtful ways or to create a new surplus, which Democrats profess to abhor. It is a tax which should only be imposed in case of dire necessity. The only time it has ever been resorted to in this country was during the war, and then distinctively as a war measure. If it should become necessary for the general government to have a larger revenue than can be raised under the present system of taxation, an income tax would be one of the methods to be considered, but even then there are other forms of taxation which would be preferable.

SECTIONAL DEMAGOGY.

Since the death of Mr. Grady the Atlanta Constitution has often been the champion of sectionalism. During the last Congress, when it was possible that the federal election bill might become a law, i appealed to the North to interfere to prevent it upon the penalty of a boycott of Northern business. Its threat met with no response on the part of Southern papers. It is now the champion of the free coinage of silver and most of the absurd heresies of the political Farmers' Alliance. In its advocacy of, or rather its declamation about, free silver it assails what it calls the "money barons' of the North and East as the enemies of free coinage, but gives no reasons. I has just published a letter of Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in which he warns the South against the advocacy of the free coinage of silver, giving as reason therefor that it will prevent Northern and Eastern people from in vesting money in the South, or anywhere else. Thereat the Constitution rants and rails. Mr. Atkinson, it declares "speaks for the lords of the treasury." It prates about "money barons and millionaires of the North and East." and asserts that the Eastern and Northern capitalists are squeezing the life out of the people of the South by creating a currency famine and supporting a financial system which "congests most of the available currency in the centers where it is controlled by the Northern and Eastern lords of the treasury."

People expect this sort of thing from Jerry Simpson and the fiat-money cranks who never learn from experience, but not from a reasonable newspaper. As for Mr. Atkinson, he is a mugwump philosopher, or, more properly, a Massachusetts Democrat of the Harvard College type. He represents no element in the North beyond the mugwump Democrats. He is not consulted by practical men as to investments, but, if he were, why should his warning to the effect that investors would hold back in the face of free-coinage legislation, believing, as they do, that it would be ruinous, be regarded as a boycott? And who are the "lords of the treasury" and the "money barons?" The men who manage the accumulations of savings banks, the trust funds of small estates and the small accumulations of thousands of people. The "money baron' has better use for his money than to loan it at the rate which money usually commands. He puts it into real estate in cities, railroads and syndicates which control railroads and large properties. Again, what nonsense it is to assert that people who have money to loan can be aided by any policy which "congests most of the available currency" of the country in Northern centers, where it will command from 3 to 6 per cent., when it can be loaned in Georgia for double that figure. The reason why money is more plentiful in the older and more developed portions of the country is that

things and keep the money at the same settled and finished parts of the country because wage-earners there cannot invest it in the purchase of homes, and, therefore, must deposit it in banks to | Cleveland again. be loaned.

The most deplorable result of such baseless and demagogic harangues is that it arrays one section of the country against another, and people in one employment against those in other vocations. It is mischievous in that it will foster and keep alive sectional jeal-

THE CONVICT CONTRACT SYSTEM.

If the present trouble in Tennessee could lead to the breaking up of the pernicious traffic in convict labor in several States of the South it would prove a great benefit to the labor of that section. Taking the views of several leading Southern papers and the revelations of partial investigations by the Georgia and other legislatures, the contract convict-labor system of those States is an outrage upon the convict and a shame to the people who sanction it. Those who recall these revelations have good cause to suspect that able-bodied men have been sentenced to the penitentiary upon trivial offenses in order to afford contract-labor rings an abundance of able-bodied laborers. For years hundreds and even thousands of convicts have been let to contractors to work coal-mines at a small price. The convicts have been so inhumanly treated in many instances that the cruelties practiced upon political convicts in Siberia cannot be more revolting. In fact, a correspondent of the Boston Transcript has just headed the first of a series of articles dealing with this and other wrongs of the colored people in some sections of the South, "Siberia in America." Large coal mines are now worked in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee with this convict labor. The result is that the owners of mines who are not in the "deals" which obtain this labor cannot compete with those favored with convict labor and pay their employes decent wages, or such wages as miners are paid in the Northern States. The general result must be that the employment of this convict labor depresses the wages of all labor working about mines. It cannot be otherwise. Public attention is now called to the evil because the Tennessee miners who have resisted the employment of convicts are whites and natives of the country, while generally the sufferers have been colored men, who, when deprived of suffrage, can make no effectual protest against the contract criminal

The subject of the employment of convicts has long been a troublesome one with which to deal with any degree of satisfaction to any party in interest. The most that should be expected of convict labor is to make prisons as nearly self-supporting as possible; but if this cannot be done without inflicting injury upon those employed in any single industry it would be much better for the State to make up the deficit.

THE action of Adjutant-general Ruckle in having a number of the members of the militia now assembled for drill and military discipline court-martialed for disobedience of orders and unsoldierly conduct will be sustained by all right-minded people. The uniformed militia of Indiana now in camp are there to learn the duties of soldiers and to be made familiar with the duties of camp. They are as much subject to the military regulations as they would be in time of war. The real object of the encampment is to make soldiers. If it is turned into a season of fun-making. and men are led to think it a part of the fun to run guard or break other camp rules, the sooner the musters are abolished the better. No State can be honored by such alleged soldiers, and they could render the State no service if real service were needed, because they would not have the requisite discipline. The first lesson to teach the members of the militia is the importance of prompt obedience of orders. The militiaman who has the honor and dignity of Indiana in mind will be a soldier who obeys camp regulations. General Ruckle, by having several disobedient or reckless men court-martialed, has taught the militia a lesson that is o first importance.

WHILE the Tennessee miners are fighting against the introduction of convict labor in the mines, the labor organizations of Arkansas are vigorously protesting against the action of the trustees of the State Insane Hospital in awarding the contract for new buildings to the lessee of the penitentiary. The recent General Assembly passed a bill appropriating \$80,000 for the erection of additional room at the asylum. The contract was awarded to the penitentiary lessee, his bid being the lowest, and the work will be done by convict labor. As soon as it was announced that such was the condition of affairs, the tradesunions of Little Rock held meetings and passed resolutions calling upon the State authorities to intercede in their behalf. Getting no satisfaction they called a mass-meeting of all labor organizations, which was largely attended, and adopted very vigorous resolutions. This is a natural outcome of the convict labor laws of the South. The whole system is infamous, and workingmen are entitled to full sympathy in their opposition to it. It shows how little regard the Democratic party has for honest labor where it is strong enough to

do as it pleases. It is an exceptional cool day, even in midsummer, when the New York Times cannot discover some new ground for glorifying Grover Cleveland. Its latest is conveyed in the statement that "to Mr. Cleveland the South owes it that its marvelous presperity for the last four or five years has been possible, for it was he who proved to the North that the fears, up to that time so general, as to the loyalty, fairness and love of order of the South were groundless." This is

and factories cannot purchase all these | perity during the four or five years before Cleveland was elected, and is time. Money accumulates in the thickly | the result of the same causes and influences. The new South is the result of protection, and that is one reason why the Southern people do not want

> DISPATCHES from Liverpool announce the arrival there of the American "whaleback" steamer Charles W. Wetmore, from West Superior, Wis., with 95,000 bushels of wheat. The steamer is an amazement to the English seamen. The whaleback is essentially a product of our inland commerce. These vessels are cigar-shaped, made of steel, and when loaded lie very low in the water, showing only a sloping deck with superstructures at the bow and stern. The hatches are tightly sealed so that the water can wash freely over the craft amidships without injury. There are those interested in ship architecture who think that the whaleback marks a new era in American commerce and may lead the way to the restoration of the American ocean-carrying trade.

> A DASTARDLY attempt has been made by the Democratic press to hold the President's friends, and even the President himself, responsible for the misleading reports concerning Mr. Blaine's health. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, who is evidently trustworthy, and trusted by both the President and Secretary, says of this attempt:

Nothing could be more malicious or further from the truth. The relations between the President and the Secretary of State are most friendly. There is sufficient anthority for the statement that neither is, nor will be, jealous of the other. Mr. Blaine has no political purpose to serve which will be jeopardized by the candidacy of President Harrison for renomination. President Harrison, on the other hand, expects no more bearty support from any one than he does from the present Secretary of State and from the friends of the latter, so far as Mr. Blame can control them.

Good Republicans who stand off and criticise the various candidates of their party for the office of Mayor as they are announced are not doing their duty either by criticism or silence, if the candidates fail to meet their requirements. If they want a different sort of man from any yet named let them bring him out and work for him and cease to play the "superior" act. The "good" Republicans who take no active part in local politics are the ones who should rightly bear the responsibility when political results are unsatisfactory.

THE Board of Children's Guardians takes a grave responsibility upon itself in removing children from their moth 'rs' care, and the power it exercises, legal though it be, may easily be abused. A mother who goes insane with grief in her search for the little ones of whom she has been deprived by the board is certainly possessed of a love that would prevent neglect of her offspring, and the case of Mrs. Van Walters looks very much as if a mis ake had been made by overzealous officials

A CURRENT paragraph states that Ella Wheeler Wilcox began her political career at the age of eight years, and at sixteen she had a local fame before she had ever been ten miles away from her country home. It may be added that as a politician her tame is still within the same limits.

It takes young men who belong to militia companies a long time to learn that such organizations are not formed for purely decorative and social purposes, and some of them at Fort Wayne seem likely to acquire the information in rather a painful

THE Muncie Times says the wheat crop in Delaware county is so great that enough sacks cannot be secured to handle it, and that farmers are hauling in the grain in open wagons and shoveling it into the ele-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Natural Inference. "Now, gold, as I understand, being generally ound in lodes and quartz-" "Thinking of going into the liquor business!"

Leased Out. "Lemme see. Convicts are not leased out in this State, are they?" "Oh, yes they are. They are the least out of

A Free Translation. "Do you suppose that Elijah was literally translated, or is the account to be taken figuratively?" "It was a free translation, I think."

"Don't you find your son's violin practice rath r annoying!" "Oh. no." answered the pampered capitalist, 'I am boarding him at a poor cousin's of mine

The Sorrows of the Poor.

until he shall have learned to play." Unconsidered Trifles. One-half the world does not know how the

ther half lives, nor does it care a sou. Minneapolis milling interests are assuming onsiderable prominence just now.

Perhaps the saddest period in a woman's life s when she becomes able to regard love as an A Boston paper complains that the moon is allowed to get full more than twice a year. But

the moon is far above all earthly laws. The phrase "saying nothing and sawing wood" originated at the time of the conquering of the

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MISS SUSAN E. DICKINSON has charge of "Woman About Town" department in the cranton (Pa.) Truth.

COLONEL POLK, the head of the Farmers' Alliance, is a man of medium stature, irongray hair, a long pointed white beard and an unusually intelligent face. He is thirtyfive years old.

GLADSTONE'S best portrait is the one which Sir Everett Millais painted thirty years ago. It is now owned by Sir Charles Tennant, who bought it of the Duke of Westminster for \$15,000. THE property left by the late Sir Richard

Sutton is estimated at over £7,000,000. The heir to the estate is a posthumous child only just born, and by the time he becomes of age the fortune will be among the very THE Princess Alois Liechtenstein, the

beautiful wife of the well-known Prince Alois, has become totally blind. She is at present in Kissengen in the hope of finding some relief. The same misfortune has also befallen Baron Von Pino, at one time Minister of Commerce in Prussia. AMERICA'S two champion lawn-tennis

players, Dr. Dwight and "Dicky" Sears, of Boston, are men of small physique. Sears is short, rather stocky and blonde: Dr. wight is short, slender and dark. Though small pair, they have played the "deuce" (tennistically speaking) with their oppo-

nents in the game. PROFESSOR GARNER'S discovery that monkeys never talk unless they have something to say reminds a Boston journalist

(now in the Art Museum) near which stood his own bust. Pointing to the hero's firmly closed mouth he said: "That great man could hold his tongue, which this fool," tapping his own bust with his cane, "never

JOHN I. BLAIR impressed the people of Kansas City with his youthful vigor and jovial ways when he visited the metropolis of the Kaw the other day. The famous Jersey millionaire is now eighty-nine, but so active and vigorous that he looks twenty years younger. His mind is clear, even keen, and his memory for names, incidents

and dates is unimpaired.

BISMARCK is said to have succeeded in keeping peace at the Berlin conference by insisting that any statesman who made a warlike or threatening speech should, by the rules of the conference, be compelled to repeat it. Ordinary exchanges of opinion were made in a low tone of voice: the first minatory departure was the signal for silence and repetition. Only those who have tried it can realize, it is said, the awkwardness of having to make such a repetition. "To repeat a speech," says Bismarck, "gives the speaker time to be sorry."

HENRY LABOUCHERE, the famous free lance London editor and member of Parliament, is a little fat man whom a correspondent who recently saw him describes as sitting in a leather chair, twiddling a grizzled beard. "He is a millionaire, a Radical, an insufferable wag. He has an exuberant animosity for all governments; he is the bad boy of the House of Com-mons, the fat, licensed, wicked little jester of the English press; an oily, pachydermatous little man; way ward and whimsical, stauch and true to his friends; a man who gives thousands in charity."

THE poor colored lad down in Georgia, writing to inquire about the terms of schooling at Mr. Washington's Manuallabor Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., has a good simple style, easily understood, in spite of redundant spelling and ecceptric syntax. These are his quaint statements: "I crave education and my Mother and Father is well wisher to it, but are Poor. and are not able to carry out the desires. His family increasing on his hands all the time, and he not have sufficenen judgement to put the right foot foremost all the time until it has kept him Poor. poor is no disgrace to a man that has had no advantages in life but it is so inconvenient especially to a man that have eleven children to encount with. I am counting on my Phisical abilities for an education. I cannot come now as my father has got a house full of little children and no one but me him and to support them on our daily labor."

A Washington letter revives this story regarding Jesse Bright, at one time Senator from Indiana, and the late William W. Corcoran. Mr. Bright's brindle cow had a way of getting into the city pound day after day, and the fact was repeatedly announced in the local paper. In the evening, when the Hoosier statesman visited Mr. Corcoran for his game of whist, the latter gentleman would invariably inquire after the cow, in a jocose way. The Senator used to explain that owing to certain recent financial reverses he could not afford to pasture the animal regularly; and finally his friend presented him with a tract of what was then almost worthless land, and paid for the construction of a fence about it, to avert further trouble. The property rose in value rapidly, and Mr. Bright refused many offers for it. After his death his heirs were asked by Mr. Corcoran to take \$30,000 for it, and finally thrice that sum was realized from its sale.

Gray's Complete Speech-Writer.

New York Press. Murat Halstead's memory is still long enough to reach to Indiana, even if he does live in New York and work in Brooklyn. He has let daylight into the presidential bubble of that narrow person, ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, by showing that Gray hires literary hacks to write his speeches and banquet letters for him. No man who gets his speeches written for him can ever be President of the United States. Plenty of politicians do it, but plenty of them will never be President.

Preparing to Increase the Tin Output.

American tin-plate may come slowly, but it is bound to get there. The latest on this point is that a new stamp-mill is being built at the Temescal tin mine in San Bernardino county, California. The new mill will have four of the largest pneumatic stamps on the coast, and will crush sixtyfive tons of ore daily. The mill will also have ten new concentrators of novel pattern. It is estimated that with the new mill from six to eight more tons of pig tin may be turned out daily.

An Unreconstructed Rebel's "Yawp." Charleston News and Courier.

The man who organized the first regiment of Southern renegades to fight against the South in its struggle for independence died and was buried a few days ago. It is a sufficient commentary on his "loyal" achievment that his name has remained unknown for a quarter of a century, both to the people whom he served and the people whom he betrayed. Benedict Arnold enjoyed higher honor than this.

Argument Against Isaac Puscy Gray.

Four times within the history of the American Republic the death of the President has resulted in transferring the Vice-president to the head of the goverment. It is a contingency which ought to be considered always in making up the presidential ticket. and for that reason. If for no other, the proposition to associate Isaac Pusey Gray on the ticket with Grover Cleveland in 1892 ought to beabandoned.

Anything to Save the Party.

Philadelphia Press. It would be honester if Governor Campbell would say without circumlocution that his party is for anything to beat. If free coinage will help to that, it is for free coinage. If an ambiguous stand on the tariff will help, then it is ready to adopt a plank that can be construed for protection to protection Democrats and for free trade to free-traders. It is an accommodating old party, anyhow.

They Will Have the Last Say. Lawrenceburg Press.

Governor Hovey, Colonel Walker and editor Gwin, a majority of the State Tax Board of Review, are, we believe, not only honest, but men of unquestioned moral courage. In that fact lies the security of the common people who are honest and want to pay their fair share of tax, that political schemers nor dishonest wealth shall not be allowed to "get in their fine

Jerry Simpson's Billingsgate.

Jerry Simpson says the story that he has never worn socks "originated with a red-headed little editor who was rotten before he was ripe." There are various red-headed editors in Kansas, but the further description doesn't appear fit. Jerry should make his charge more direct in order that the editor in question may be judged by a jury of his peers.

Campbell's Campaign Weapon. Milwankee Sentinel.

Governor Campbell is a strategist. For use in the Ohio campaign he has secured a pair of pearl buttons, which he will brandish during his speeches and so win to himself the votes of all those who have become impoverished by their expenditures for pearl buttons since the passage of the Mo-Kinley act.

The Public Eye Is Watching Them. New York Advertiser

Neither Isaac Pusey Gray nor Winfield Scott Ray should imagine that the noise in Ohio has diverted the Public Eye from them. The Public Eye still rests steadily upon these distinguished citizens of the Republic, and when the proper time comes the said Public Eye will hypnotize them forth.

Not to Their Liking. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Only one feature of the new copyright law troubles the English publishers and the mugwamps. It is that which requires foreign books to be put in type in this country in order to enjoy privileges of American copyright. Do the free-traders propose to repeal that section of the law!

Cheerful Outlook. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It is now reported that Grover Cieveland monthly reports in writing. This has portions. The people who are building ing the last four or five years has been that John Adams in his old age went to houses, purchasing and making farms no greater relatively than was its pros-

CHINA'S DYNASTY IN PERIL

Plots to Overthrow the Government the Cause of the Anti-Christian Riots.

Mandarins, Literati and Highest Officials of the Empire Concerned in the Conspiracy-

The Recent Massacre at Woosneh.

hanghai Correspondence New York Herald, June 13. There is no doubt about it-China is on the eve of another great rebellion. The Kolao-hwei, or "elder brethren," the direct descendants and inheritors of the traditions of the Taipings, are convulsing the whole empire by their uprisings along the valley of the l'angueze, from Chungking to Shanghai. The whole empire is in a ferment; Peking is in a panie; foreign volunteers are drilling assiduously in Shanghai: war ships are hurrying from all parts of Chinese and Japanese waters up to the Yangteze, and the yellow bosom of "the eldest son of the ocean" is covered with the men-of-war of Great Britain, America, France and Germany, while quick cruisers of Russia and Spain are hastening for the protection of people of their nationality from the south and further east.

The air is full of trouble and the central government of Peking is simply paralyzed with terror at the seriousness of the situation. The telegraph lines between Peking and the great provincial centers are working night and day, and preparations are being made on all sides for a repetition of the stirring and terrible days of the Taiping, a quarter of a century ago. The readers of the Herald many months ago were let pretty well into the situation, but your correspondent was then set down as a very daring and rash prophet indeed to prognosticate anything like that of which we are now getting a horrible foretaste. Doubtess you have heard of the atrocities at Wusueh, an important missionary and customs station, about twenty miles from Kinkiang, and situated in the vicerovalty of Chang Chihtung, the Governor-general of the Hu provinces. Let me briefly relate what happened there.

On Friday last, the 5th inst, this dreadful massacre occurred. It originated in the vay that all the recent disturbances at Wuhu, Nanking, Nganking, Woosneh, Wuchow, Tanyang and other places had their origin, namely, by means of horrible stories circulated by the Chinese conspiraors about native children being cut up by he missionaries for use as medicine, to enrage the ignorant and ignoble multitude against the foreign missionaries. These devices of attacking foreign missionaries of all nationalities and sects, let me explane, is only a side issue, a mere subteruge. which is now known to have its object n the involving of the Peking government with the foreign powers, so that the Kolaowei-who number thirty or forty millions at least, according to authentic estimatesmay raise the standard of revolt at a time when the Emperor and his Ministers are embarrassed with difficulties with the governments of Europe and America for these same outrages on the missionaries.

On Friday those stock stories were again circulated at Wusneh against the missionaries by the Kolso men, who, sad to say, number in their ranks many of the mandarinate and literati, and who, still worse, are also encouraged and backed by the leading Chinese statesmen, who, with few exceptions, desire to see the present monsrchic dynasty driven from the throne. A rascal walked into the usually peaceful station with four children whom he had brought from a neighboring outlying town named Kwangchi, and openly and boldly informed the ignorant people of Wusuch that these children were going to the foraign mission at Kinkiang to be killed, cut up and newdered for medicing the same up and powdered for medicine—the same old story we are tired of hearing.

ATTACKING THE MISSION-HOUSE. In a moment a mob numbering three or four thousand had collected around the Wesleyan mission premises, having previously demanded that the mandarin take these children away, which he declined to do, laughing at their stories. Wusueh missionary station contains two or three male missionaries, with their wives and families. All the gentlemen of the mission were absent at the time, except one young missionary, Mr. Argent, who was waiting for a steamer to go to Hunkow. The women and children were in the mission-house. The only other foreigner in the place was Mr. Green, an examiner in the imperial maritime customs.

No one but those who have lived in China knows how savage and unreasonable is a Chinese mob. Yelling and screaming like demons, armed with all sorts of improvised weapons, pikes, swords, sticks, stones, bamboos, and in fact whatever they could lay their handson at the moment, they attacked one of the mission-houses-that of Mrs. Boden-upon which Mr. Argent rashly came up to see the cause of the disturbance. In a moment he was struck by a stone and felled to the earth, where the infuriated fanatics rushed upon him and hacked him to pieces, pulverizing his head between two stones. The ladies of the mission and their children could see the murder from where they were huddled together in a terrified

Mr. Green, brave man as he was, rushed up from the custom-house to the rescue of the unfortunate missionary. He was a powerful man, and had been in the English navy for a number of years, but of course was not able to cope barehanded with so many savage foes. He had only his fists against the borde of fiends surrounding him, and his interference was in vain, for Mr. Argent was already dead when he got

The cowardly brutes turned their attention to him at once, and despite his desperate resistance, cut him to pieces with their knives and swords. He fell fighting like a hero-one against thousands as the extraordinary number of wounds on his body and the state of his bands-the flesh of which was literally battered away from his knuckles in his struggles for life, leaving the bones bare-testified. He fell torn to pieces, his wounds, which were afterward counted, being found to number over one hundred. Not an inch of his body but bore the mark of a blow, or a stab, or the mark of a missle or rough weapon. Mr. Argent fell at the entrance to the Wesleyan Chapel, while Mr. Green, who had fought his way back to the custom-house, met his death about four hundred yards off, near the magistrate's vamen.

The fiends having left the only two male foreigners weltering in their gore, rushed off to the house where the women and children were crowded together in terror and endeavored to find them, but a Chinese customs official had been before them and bravely conveyed the women and children to his own yamen. They had fled to the stables and afterward to a wretched reed but on the river bank, where they thought the mob would not think of looking for them. Some of the children had been separated from their mothers, having been carried to a piace of safety by a few devoted natives and servants. This customs official then proceeded to the scene of the murder in the hope of being able to rescue the two Enropeans, but he arrived too late. Both had been hacked to pieces.

OTHER MISSIONS ATTACKED. No less than ten missionary establishments in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hunan and Szechnen have been burned to the ground within the past few weeks and their orphanages, hospitals and foundling establishments utterly destroyed and their unfortunate inmates scattered. But in no case, so far as we know, has a Freuch missionary been badly injured. The French and American ministers at Pekin are the only two of the corps diplomatique who so far have taken any active or proper steps to force the central government to protect foreigners who are here by treaty-right. The French minister and Colonel Denby have sent in a joint note to the Tsung-li-yamen, demanding that the central government take action, and hinting that if they do not they (the ministers) will have to interfere.

On Thursday the various consuls in Shanghai held a meeting which lasted a considerable time and in which the whole situation was discussed and measures of defense arranged in case an outbreak, which is daily feared, should occur. The supineness of the British minister and con-